

although generally speaking I have found
the analysis in that work so very correct.

I have no recollection of *Odontoloma*
if you have any to spare you would
much oblige me by sending it forthwith.

I have not looked again into *Abelia*
& allies but shall when doing *Cordylines*
which is certainly not far off.

Brickellia are nearly all in type
and *Scitamineae* are in the printer's
hand *Bromeliceae* & *Boemadoraceae*
follow next week.

25 Wilton Place
London S.W.
June 30/82

My dear Gray

I have two letters of yours left
long unanswered but since I began printing
I have been so entirely occupied with
revising for press and correcting proofs
etc that I have had no time for anything
else and even have got on so slowly with
the *Liliaceae* that I am afraid the printers
will overtake me. The order has given
me much more trouble than I expected
but I am beginning to see my way through
it - and though I cannot answer you fully
nor give you as yet any synopsis or list of
genera I must say a few words in order
that you may make any observations
I. Watson keeps up *Heperanthus* as

distinct from *Anthericum* - I do not think I can do so. *Anthericum* includes *Phalaenium* with smooth filaments and *Trachypogon* with scabrous ones. Watson says *Heperanthes* differs in having the perianth twisted after flowering - *Effe* means spirally twisted like *Coccoloba* and *Parthenia* - it certainly is not so in our specimens if it is so twisted in yours I should like to see it and I include *Heperanthes* in *Trachypogon* the name *Heperanthes* is also taken up in *Indro*

Baker's sections *Mullinella* and *Chrysobastus* make a good genus *Mullinella* differing from *Anthericum* in anthers, ovaries etc. Baker's *Streptanthus* (as to those species which have his character) belongs to *Coccoloba*

Odontostomum too to my mind belongs clearly to *Coccoloba* and I make *Coccoloba* and *Ophropogon* distinct

tribes of *Hoemodoraceae* taking them out of *Liliaceae* leaves the order without any inferior or semisuperior ovaries and the embryo in all *Liliaceae* I have examined is always completely enclosed in the albumen as in *Tridax* & *Amaryllidea* whilst in *Hoemodoraceae* ^{as in *Peltandra* & *Proserpinaca*} it is in a marginal cavity or in a channel more or less penetrating into the albumen but the radicular end at the margin or protruding from it

I exclude *Peltandra* from *Hoemodoraceae* & put them in *Amaryllidea* next to *Agave*. They have none of the habit of *Hoemodoraceae* the seed is only known in *Passiflora purpurea* where a carpel or an ovule shows it to be quite that of *Amaryllidea* - the figure of the seed in *Linnaeus* & *DeCain* is not accurate